GENTLEMEN'S HATS IN QUARTERLY PATTERNS. The established excellence and style of our peculier lat Gestlenner's wear, renders it needed for us only to an the quarterly issue for March, 15%. LEARY & CO., Lead Latendacers of Fashion for Gents. Hats, Astor House, Bro

The manifest superior excellence of ESPEN Screen's Hart, at \$5 10, over those sold in Broad war at is an established fact, and is highly flattering to birmself, and breacht to the public. Give him a call, at 118 Names or

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actionted with great care for the Spring trade, at prices regnerably change, change change of the Spring trade, at prices regnerably change in price and choice of every article, at No. 141 Springer, some of Womber.

GOLD STREET FIRE! NEW YORK, April 11, 1894.

Memora STEARNS & MARVYO.

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ORNTLEMEN: One of your Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, was severely tested by the destruction by firs of our Facking Box Manufactory. No. 41 and 43 Gold et., which occurred has night. The buildings were four stories high, filled with lember and boxes, which created an intense heat.

The Safe was located on the second floor, and only being taken out, cooled not operated the beginn rules; and on boing taken out, cooled and operate the operating of books and valuable papers, were found in good condition, unfounded by fire, and perfectly legible.

Please send ano her Salamander to our manufactory. No. 129 Chambel., and oblige Tours, respectfully.

Chambel., and oblige Tours, respectfully.

Lowerski, Hawley & Co.

Those Salamanders, secured by our "La Belle" Powder.

These Salamanders, secured by our "La Selle" Powbs and Burglan-Proof Lock, and of every desirable size, wi improved finish, for sale, at reduced prices, by the subscribed improved finish, for sale, at reduced prices, by the subscribed in their depot No. 146 Water-st. STERRIS & MARVIN.

MORRIS L. HALLOWELL & Co.,

Philadelphia, Have in Store for THEIR APRIL SALES,

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At extremely low prices, one of the largest and best as NEW SIDE AND PARCY GOODS

Gash and prompt six months buyers only solicited. THE CHEAPEST IN THE UNITED STATES,-En THE CHEAPERT IN THE UNITED STATES OF A STATE OF A STATE

D. DEVLIN & Co. beg to state that their Whol mis and Retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of SPRING and SUMMER CLOTH-ING, and their Guston department (ascond floor) with the newest importations of Cassineers, Vestings, Coatings, &c., at Nos. 258, 259 and 250 Broadway.

GAPTER BOOTS FOR THE SPRING SEASON!-GAITER BOOTS FOR THE SPRING SEANON!—
Light, slegant, habitonable and cheep!—CANTRILL, the mannmoturer of Gaiter Boots for the Ledies, No. 329 Bowery, has
prepared a stock, embracing the most elegant description of
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has been made up expressly for the Spring trade. This insures
has costomers the very latest styles, and as his reputation for
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the assurance that their purchases ou trial will prove in every
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CALTRILL'S 12 and 14-shilling Gaiters, manufactured with a
view to durability, are quite as "dressy" in appearance as the
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Ladies stopping at the up-town hotels will find his establish ment convenient of access, and as his stock is very extensive he can supply their wants without the delay usual, when they have their Galters made to order, and is quite as satisfactor manner. Give him a trial, and remember that his establishment he at No. 356 Bowery, between Bond and Great Jones-sta.

BEWING MACHINES AND THE INPRINGEMENT OF PATENTS.—The patents of I. M. SINGER & Co., upon Sewing Machines have been triumphantly sustained by trials in the United States Courts. First, in a suit against the Excelsion Sewing Machine Company, a verifict was recovered in New-York; and secondly, in the United States Circuit Court, held at Trenten, N. J., on the State of March, 1856, after a contested at Trenten, N. J., on the State of March, 1856, after a contested at Teenten, N. J., on the State of March, 1856, after a contested at Teenten, N. J., on the State of March, 1856, after a contested at Teenten, N. J., on the State of March, 1856, after a contested at Teenten, N. J., on the State of March, 1856, after a contested at Teenten, N. J., on the State of the March, 1856, and the Wheeler & Wilson machines, each of which clearly infring three patent overed by us. A trial in the City of New-York of some of these variants of the State of the State of the State of the State of the March 1856, and the Wheeler & Wilson machines, each of which clearly infring three patent overed by us. A trial in the City of New-York of some of these variance of the search of the March 1850, and the State of the March 1850. owned by a. A trial in the City of New York of some of the sortes is expected to take place this present month. Our claim are just; they have already been repeatedly avaians by cour and juries, and we hereby caution the public not to purchase use they of the infringing rachines, if they desire to escape it gallen and trouble. I. M. Strofar & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

The most important question for every business man to ask is and is, "Am I supplied with one of Wilder's Patter Salamander Fire and Burglan for the preservation of PROOF SAFES
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cold at once to the depot,
Mo. 122 WATER ST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK,
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sail obtain one fleffors it is too like.

Or. No. 22 Welnut St., Philadelphis, edi obtain one (before it is too list), secured with one of Wilder's Powers and Burglar Proof Locks.

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DRESS BOOTS AND GAFFERS .- Elegance of form is an indispensable requisite in a Dress Shoe, and persons of table always patronise him, who grafifes their love of the beautiful. This accounts for the immense business done by Warting, No. 114 Fulfon-st., whose manufactures are as elegant as tody are durable. A Shoe of Warking's make can be recognised among a thousand.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGay-Paoor Sarz, with Hail's Patent Powder-Proof Lock, both calved prize modals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and rights Paince, New York, 1833-34. Sites C. Herring & Co., to, 136, 137 and 139 Water-st., Now-York.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.

Y twelle the attention of Jobbers and close buyers to their immease Stock of American and European

PATENT MEDICINES.

By far the largest assortment in either hemisphere at and below proprietor's prices, by the puck yee, dozen, or 100 gross. Particular attention paid to this branch of the Drug business. Orders so locked and Goods shipped with care to any part of the world.

Harnes & Park, New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

Hope for a season hade the world farewell,
And beauty faded before the awful spell,
Till Hostetten's Bitten, the friend of man,
Dysopais cured, and teaght sight to smile again.
We are sometimes almost unable to describe our We are sometimes almost unable to describe our proposal. We have a terrible sinking at the pit of our stomach is favorished. We have a terrible sinking at the pit of our stomach is favorish brow, a fettle breath, and a gloomy, foreboding thind. Such symptoms arise from a disorganized stomach and dispaced liver. Heavertran's Vegetable Stomach Bitters are so peculiarly adapted to these symptoms that they give us an appetite, impart tone and sign to the system, and in every respect build up the broken down and cunsciated invalid. They are particularly adapted to weak and delicate females.

HOSTETTER, SETTER & CO., Proprietors, Cincinnati. Bernes. A liars, Broodway and Dunne et., are our wholesale agents in Nov-York, and sold by Mrs. Haves, Brooklyn, and all Daugustely, Grocers and at botels.

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WINDOW SHADES,

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

HIGHER REGIONN, No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st., have, at great a spence, completed and "patented" their ingenious deparatus for manufacturing Window Shades, and are now previated to supply the whole trade with an unrivade assortment, fully Thirty Per Charless than ever before soid. As more are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, Gilt Corners, Brocarrels De Laines, Damases, Lace and Muslin Curtains, &c.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT .- DANGEROUS Salves.—Bowere of mineral cintments. They drive external disease into the system. This unquent is entirely vegetable, it expels the exciting cause of inflammation and suppuration. Under the cicatrice it leaves behind there burks no covert poison. Sold at the manufactories, No. 30 Maidon-lane, Now York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all Druggists, at 25c., 623c., and

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN.-

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN.—
CARD TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.

EROPENING OF NAVIGATION.

In consequence of the exceedingly severe weather experienced throughout the country the past three months, and the interval which has signed since the interruption to navigation, the proprietors of

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN

wore unable to supply orders, which, by telegraph and mail, accumulated on their hands. Navigation having now reopened, and the various railroad lines unlespeded, they be leave to amounce that they are forwarding the Cordials with diega ch to all sections of the interior and to the cities along the coast.

Having received from London, anticipating an increased demand, large invoices of MESSENGER'S CORDIAL GIV, the proprietors solicit from Agents, Country Merchants and others an externion of patronage, as they teel entirely assured that no order to the market can equal it in its properties as a diuretic and stimulant to the urinary organs.

It is, without qualification, the purest tonic beverage imported, and is highly aromatic and exceedingly palatable.

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIV is put up in quart bottless at one dollar, and pint bottles at first cents, nearly anyeloped, with our name on the bottle and labed, as a protection against impostors.

No. 59 Fulton at, New York, and No. 40 Lincoln at, Bostor.

galost impostors.

R. E. MESSENGER & Co. Sole Importers.

No. 58 Fulton-st., New York, and No. 46 Lincoln st., Bosto
Sold, elso, by every respectable Druggist in the United State H. L. LOVET would invite those that are bald

CAUTION TO PERSONS WHO DRINK AT BARS
Since the introduction of my Schikdam Schkaffs into the
United States, a number of Liquet Micros in New-York have
commenced putting up mixed and polson Gin and calling it
Schnapps. The name belongs expressly to my article—all others
are counterfeits and impositions on the public.

I understand a number of Barrooms in this city keep the
poisoness din for sale on account of the chaspess of the price
—two dollars and a half a dozen—when pure Holland Gin is
worth by the pipe one dollar and fifty cents a gallon. Look out
for such impostors.

UDDLING WOLFE,

LATE ARRIVAL!

Beautiful Veivet and Tapestry Carpers,
Consuley & Sons' make.

Templeton's Medallions. Spring Ingraica.

HILLM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

FINE GENTEEL OFFICE COATS, \$5; rich Moire rique Vesta, 63; fashionable Black Frock Coats as low as 5/00 pairs Black and Fancy Cassimere Punts 62 and ap-rd, &c., at Evass's Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68

ELEGANT CARPETING. SMITH & LOCASBARY, No. 456 Bruadway, are now prepared to exhibit their New Spring Styles of Rich Velver. Taylarary, BRUSSELS, THREE-FLY and INCRAIN CARPITSC. Among the secondness will be found a large number of New Designs and Styles never before ofered; also a large stock of Oth Chothas of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

Wigs - Hair-Dye - Wigs. - Batchelor's Wins and Tourens have improvements peculiar to their touse. They are celebrated all over the world for their grace hil beauty, ease and durability-fitting to a charm. The largest hi beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The larges and best stock in the world. 12 private rooms for applying his knows Dyr. Sold at Batchelou's, No. 233 Broadway.

New York Daily Tribune.

THRUSDAY, APRIL 17, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

JOHN BOWLARD, REVENDE. What State 1

The Tribune in Providence. D KIMBALL & Co., No. 17 Market square, are he sele of THE TRIBUNE in PROVIDENCE.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE, April 16.-The bill proposing to remove from circulation the smaller Mexican and Spanish coins and establishing their value in receipt for Government dues, also providing for the coinage of a new description of cents, was passed. Mr. Seward offered resolu tions that uninhabited Islands hereafter discovered by Americans shall be the possessions of this Government and any valuable products thereof be confirmed to the discoverers and their heirs. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Bounty Land bill was briefly debated, but was laid aside to give opportunity for Mr. Jones of Iowa to speak on Kansas affairs in reply to Mr. Harlan. Adurned.

House, April 16 -Nothing was done beyond voting to purchase 15,000 copies of the report of the Kane Expedition at \$5 per copy. The motion was adopted under the previous question by four majority, and a resolution to reconsider was laid on the table. Ad-

No intelligence of the steamer Baltic had reached us at the hour of our going to press this morning.

The supply of beef cattle yesterday at the grea market in Forty-fourth street was abundant in point of numbers, though not of quite as good quality as the week before, and the prices without material variation from last Wednesday-that is, ten to eleven cents per pound for the beef of first quality, and eleven and a half to twelve cents for those of extra quality. The price of sheep never was as high, perhaps, as it is now since mutton was first eaten in Gotham.

The trial of the Wakemanites for the murder of Justus W. Matthews, one of their number, commenced yesterday in New-Haven. The full report, which we publish this morning, discloses a strange fanaticism which has life enough to support its

By the arrival of the steamer George Law we bave advices from California, Oregon, the South Pacific Coast, and Nicaragua. The amount of gold by this steamer is nearly \$1,500,000. The news from San Francisco is to March 20, but includes no features of special interest. The State was suffering severely from drouth, which had prevailed to a great extent for the past seven weeks. The mining and agricultural operations of the country had suffered seriously in consequence. The Legislature, which is still in session, appears to have transacted no business of general interest. From Oregon we learn the continuance of Indian hostilitics, of which full and interesting details will be found elsewhere in our columns. The news from Nicarsgua is important. Great excitement about the war prevails in Costa Rica. Col. Schlesinger, at the head of four hundred troops, has been attacked and defeated near San José by five hundred cute Digene under Gen More A private die patch received in this city announces the return of Walker to California, but this is not confirmed by any advices which have come to hand in our files of papers.

THE CENTRAL-AMERICAN WAR. The news by the George Law is not very fa-

vorable to the prospects of Mr. Walker and his fillibusters. Two accounts are before us, the one derived from a Hamburg vessel, the Emilie, which had made a voyage from Panama, along the coast, touching at the ports of Costa Rica, San Salvador, and Guatemals, and returning the same way. On her upward voyage, upon touching at Punta Arenas, she found that place, and indeed the whole Republic, in a great state of excitement, mustering in arms for the expulsion of Walker and the fillibusters. Proceeding onward to the ports of San Salvador-for she appears not to have touched on the Nicaraguan coast-little disposition appeared to be exhibited there to join in the operations against Walker. Of what was going on in Guatemala no account is given. When the schooner touched again at the ports of San Salvador on her return, a greater degree of interest appeared to be felt in the war. The people there were in possession of General Walker's proclamation of the 10th of March, but did not appear much frightened at it. Upon landing again at Punta Arenas, the crew of Emilie were informed that an engagement had taken place at the hacienda of Santa Rosa between four hundred fillibusters, under the command of Colonel Schlesinger, and five hundred Costa Rica troops under President Mora. in which the fillibusters had been put to flight, with the loss of a number of prisoners; and before the Emilie sailed news came that nineteen of these prisoners had been tried by court-martial

The other account is that of the Costa Ricans themselves, whose official documents on the subject are given at full length on another page. The evident exaggeration which pervades their statements renders it necessary to receive the story with caution, but there appears to be no reason to doubt that they have gained an advantage which must cause Gen. Walker a great deal of inconvenience. The battle is described by these reports as furious and sanguinary. The Costa Ricans discharged their guns but once, and then charged the entrer chments of the enemy with the bayonet, putting the fillibusters instantly to flight. "The car-' page," says President Mora, "was terrible; it · lasted fifteen minutes, after which those who " had not been killed took to flight, and were pursued without rest." The less of the Costa Ricans was two captains, two lieutenants and twelve

given either in the reports of President Mora or in any other of these documents, which renders it doubtful whether so many of them were killed after all. Twelve, it is said, were taken prisoners after the battle, but no meation is made of their trial and execution, which casts a doubt upon that part of the account brought by the Emilie. However, we must soon have the Nicaraguan reports, which will most probably represent the affair as a simple retreat, from strategic motives. Our latest dates, via Greytown, from Schlesinger are to the 18th of March, oc which day he was stated to have entered the town of Zapoya, capturing several pieces of carnon and 300 mules, and unopposed by a force in sight of 800 Costa Rica troops.

Den Juan Rafael Mora-for that is his name at length-has been President of Costa Rica since 1849; but the title by which he just now holds office would seem to be a little questionable. In 1853, when the term for which he was elected was about to expire, he issued two addresses to the people: one announcing the termination of the period for which he was elected, and the other setting forth certain reasons why he was determined to hold over without allowing any election to take place. The people seem to have submitted quietly to this arrangement, and thus President Mora still holds office. A recent traveler in Costa Rica, who publishes an account of his adventures in The Panama Star and Herald, gives the following statements as to the revenue and military force of Costa Rica:

"The revenue of Costa Rica is derived from duties on imports, monopolies of the growth and sale of tobacco, the sale of imported spirits and guspowder, and the distillation and sale of spirits manufactured from sugar cane, stamped paper, the sale of national lands, and a In 1826 this sum amounted only to lew minor sources. In 1830 this sum amounted only to \$200,000, in 1848 it had risen to \$120,000; in 1850 to \$260,000; 1852 to \$360,172; 1854 to \$438,957, and for 1855 it had further increased to the sum of \$591,156 The expenses for the latter year were \$531,899, leaving a balance of \$60,000 to the credit of the country. The army of the Republic consists of a militis force of 7,187 men, including officers. All males between eighteen and forty years of age are obliged to enroll and attend drill for a certain namber of days in enroll and attend drill for a certain number of days in the year. Those whom we saw in San José went through their evolutions in a very creditable manner. There is, besides, a standing force of 325 for guards and general service. The Government has a respect-able number of cannon and an armory, to which a stock of 1,000 Minie rifles has lately been added. The entire cost of the army, according to the estimates of 1855, was \$78.000."

As the Costa Rica people seem to be filled with patriotic enthusiasm for driving the fillibusters from the country, we cannot but regard the position of Walker as very precarious.

CROCODILE TEARS.

While Henry Clay lived, no other man lived who was so thoroughly the target of envenomed personal calumny. Though the most outspoken, candid and gallant of public men, and though maintaining political dectrines and measures that afforded his adversaries ample scope for their hostilities, it was not by arguments against these that they mainly warred upon and defeated him. When he decided to cast his vote, in accordance with all his past avowals and predilections, for a civilian instead of a military chieftain - for John Quincy Adams instead of Andrew Jackson-they commenced the work of hunting him down by the foulest detraction. Before he had thus voted, but after he had confidentially informed La Fayette that he should so vote if compelled to make the choice, they raised the cry of "Bargsin "and Corruption," and actually induced the more ignorant and baser part of our population to believe that he, the fore most American debater, the child and champion of Democracy, had betrayed the cause intrusted to his guardianship and sold out his constituents for sordid personal aggrandizement. The crime thus imputed to him was scarcely less infamous than that of Arnold; and, in order to give color to this monstrous accusation, they branded him as a gambler, libertine, debauchee, and everything infamous in private life. They defeated the great public measures wherewith his name will ever be indissolubly blended by making the unintelligent believe that their author and champion was personally so vile, and in his public capacity so unprincipled, that nothing which he advocated could be worthy or beneficent.

Thus they repeatedly defeated him, electing over him at last James K. Polk, who will mainly be known to future generations as the successful competitor of Henry Clay. When they had finally hunted him out of the public service, they began to admit that he was not so bad after all; and when they had seen the sods securely planted above his coffin, they all at once discovered that he was a great and good man! Now they honor his memory as that of a political saint, and celebrate the anniversary of his birth as though they had not embittered the nobler half of his life. Even in Virginia, they associate his name and fame with those of Patrick Henry; and we see that, at the late celebration of his birthday at the place of his nativity, his eulogists were Senators Butler of S. C., Douglas of Ill., Bigler of Pa., Mason of Vs., and Jones of Iows, with Messrs. Cadwalader. Harris, Davidson and Caskie of the House, Among these magnates of Sham Democracy, the names of Messrs. John J. Crittenden and John M. Botts look oddly; but these had a right to be there, and were doubtless in no way responsible for the sort of company in which they found themselves. Their eulogiums on Henry Clay were honest and sincere: turn we to those of the other sort. Here is an extract from that of Stephen A. Douglas:

"I speen here to day for the purpose of uniting with you in paying a just tribute of respect to the memory of Kentucky's great stateman. I say Kentucky's great stateman, for although he was born in the Old Dominion. I cannot concell from you be fact that his having removed to Kentucky in her infan days and his familiarity with the scenes of frontier life, had much to so in molding that stern character, that individual independence, which is peculiar to new settlements. I believe that although I tryinon of all places on carth, was the soil on which is four the true theory of are Constitution, the complex system of our Government, and the peculiar working of it, it would be better seen in the excitements the exposures, and the daring scenes of the force; than in the old States, where all has been firmly settled and fixed by the framers of the Constitution thermseives. We have come here to day—men of all parties, of all sindes of opinion, or rather men of all parties and all shades of opinion who believe that the Constitution is the system law of the land—come here to day for the purpose of contributing our testimony of respect and veneration for the force, the most of the system than the Swith, from the East or the West, that does not have to all produce of the force and test from the Swith or the Swith, from the East or the West, that does not feel proud of the firme and repeatation of Henry Clay; and, if he wishes that prile to be swelled and excited into wild enthesism in the him cross the waters, and mittigle with the livers of Henry Clay that more dear to him than even him side of the contribution. I remember well that, when once standing and hold if at the few soiltary monuments in the temple of Jupiter, and seeing the provisale monument there, the most eloquent of them of the swell and that the column fell from its position on the very day that the new of the death of Himry Clay to death arrived there, that were dopped and entered upon the records of the Grecian Parliament, there to stand as long as their I appear here to day for the purpose of uniting with you paying a just tribute of respect to the memory of Kentuck great statesman. I say Kentucky's great statesman, for,

-Mr. Douglas, we presume, did not tell his Greek friends that he had been one of the most unscrupulous and indefatigable of Mr. Clay's defamers while he lived-that he and his confederates soldiers. The loss among Schlesinger's men is not bad represented our Great Commonor as hostile to

the principles of our free government, and secretly favoring its conversion into a corrupt British of garchy-and that he had worked day and night for twenty years to send that same Henry Clay down to his grave a defeated, disappointed, reprobated, heart-broken man. To him and his confederates at the "Slash Cottage" celebration might fitly be applied the rebuke addressed to the kindred Pharisees

eighteen centuries since: eighteen centuries since:

"Wo unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! because ye build the tombs of the prophets and garnish the sepulchres of the righteous, and say. If we had been in the days of our fathers, we would not have been partakers with them in the blood of the prophets. Wherefore, ye be witnesses unto yourselves that ye are the children of them which killed the prophets."

-That was not so fast an age as this, and the ides of having the very persons who had killed the prophets ostentationaly erect monuments to their memory had not yet been conceived: had it only been suggested, there would doubtless have arisen some Douglas with the brass requisite for its

TO NORTH AMERICANS.

We who live in the great Atlantic cities are not now for the first time brought in contact with what may be concisely termed Nativism. It ran its first course here in 1835-6; broke out again in '43, flourished in '44, and died away in '45; started afresh in '53-4, was rampant in '55, and this is '56. It swept over the States of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Indiana in the elections preceding the last, and claimed triumphs also in Connecticut, Onio and Michigan. In every instance, its triumph has been instantly followed by a reflux of the tide which bore it on to fortune. There is not now a sir gle Free State in which "Americanism" obtained a majority of the entire vote at the last election, though thousands voted for its candidates in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, &c., who have no sympathy with its peculiar ideas, but simply because the larger portion of the Free-Kansas voters were ranged under its banner. The municipal and local elections evince the same tendency of "Americanism" to decline and decay. Chicago, St. Louis, Springfield (Ill), Trenton, Hartford, New-Haven, and other cities in which it once ruled, have just gone largely against it-St. Louis by the largest majority she ever gave for any ticket; Hartford by far more than she ever till new gave for any ticket calling itself Democratic. So Cleveland has just given one of its heaviest majorities for the Sham Democracy.

These results need not and should not have been. Chicago would have given at least one thousand majority against the enslavement of Kansas; but nearly half her voters are of European birth, and they would not seem to favor, nor even to disregard, a movement looking to the disfranchisement of their class. They would have willingly voted for Universal Freedom, but not at the hazard of their own. Such, we are both publicly and privately assured, is the moral of that election; such is that of many others. Lancaster, Reading, and other cities which were first carried, or nearly so, by "Americanism," have emphatically returned to

the embrace of Sham Democracy. The impulse in all these cases is such as we have repeatedly observed in this city. Wherever the self-styled Democracy are in power, there the Adopted Citizens, who form a large portion of their numerical strength, claim and receive a share of the offices. This chafes the lower strata of Demoeratic aspirants, who mutter to themselves, "If "it were not for these Dutch and Irish, we should "be constables, policemen, &c." - without reflecting that, but for the votes of those same Dutch and Irish, the offices would not come to their side at all. So, when Nativism first breaks ont, there grumblers go in for it with all their might. Some of them thus obtain the places they covet, others do not; but all feed fat their grudge against those who so provokingly stepped ar stood between them and the goal of their ambition. Their wrath thus appeared, old party ties, traditions, watchwords, associations, resume their sway; the Democratic Natives desert Nativism for Democracy; the Adopted Citizens have been driven more upanimously than ever to that side; and our late Whig friends, who have gone woolgathering among the brambles of Nativism, come back with precious little hide and no fleece at all. How many more times shall they try this before

they comprehend it? That there are abuses connected with Naturalizatien under our present laws, we have always felt and frequently asserted. Those abuses we would gladly assist in correcting. We do not think European felons fleeing to our shores ought ever to be admitted to citizenship. We would refuse it also to chronic paupers, because of the ignorance and dependence incident to their condition. We would require every applicant for citizenship to prove that he had followed during his probation ome honest, useful calling for a livelihood, and was a sober, upright, moral man. So far we would gladly go in the direction contemplated by Nativism -so far and no further. To exclude immigrants for twenty-one years from the voting list is to exclude three-fourths of them-the good as well as the bad-for life; and this we cannot do. Under such a system, one-third of a community may often give the law to the other two-thirds; and, if that be not oligarchy, then words have no meaning.

It is now abundantly demonstrated that the American People will not make Nativism the cardinal principle of their politics. It was proved, during the long contest for Speaker, that this was not the ruling purpose, even of the Natives themselves. They could not and would not unite on a candidate for Speaker, because nearly all of them made the Slavery issue paramount. Even Lewis D Campbell, who thinks he and two Southern men could settle the Slavery question in fifteen minutes, received no Southern vote, while Humphrey Marshall, who is a capable, and, aside from Slavery, a liberal National man, received searcely one from the North. Slavery, then, and not Nativism, is the real issue that divides the American People. History will give no indication that the President we are about to choose was Native or anti-Native, but it cannot fail to say much of his attitude with regard to Slavery Extension. Why, then, shall we not agree to act with single

reference to the real matter in dispute? We speak to men who concur with us in earnestly desiring that Kansas shall be a Free State, and from those only can we expect cooperation. We believe that there is a majority of voters in every Free Stateor will be when the facts shall have been duly presented-who will labor and vote to add Kansas to the number of Free States. We believe that the Border Ruffians can only be baffled and their confederates beaten by a cordial union of all Free-State men on a common platform and with common candidates for President and Vice-President. We are ready to postpone all other issues until it is settled that Kansas shall be Free, and to that end shall be admitted into the Union at the earliest

practicable moment. We are willing to unite upon and heartily support any fit candidates who devotedly maintain that proposition, and who are justly obnoxious to no objection on the part of any Free-State men. Is not this fair ! What more could be required? What else is practicable?

Men and brethren! a terrible responsibility will rest somewhere if Kansas be lost to Freedom. Of that responsibility our skirts shall be clear. Look you that it rest not on yours!

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 15, 1856.

It is as plain as a pike-staff here that there is to be a jolly row at the Cincinnati Convention. The Northern patriots who championed that beneficent measure called the Nebraska bill, and by it quieted so signally all agitation on the Slavery question, are all in for the nomination. Neither Douglas nor Pierce, nor any other prominent member of the firm, intend to give way a foot to Buchanan. They sold out the North for a consideration, and now they want their pay. They scout the idea of standing ingloriously aside for a man who did not help to engineer the great surrender. The consequence is likely to be, therefore, that the scenes of 1852 are to be played over again, and some other insignificant person is to be the nominee of that Convention. From present appearances none of the old stagers stand any better chance now than they d d in April, 1852.

The handful of highly respectable Northern Whig hunkers who so longingly desire to rush to their old enemies under the wing of some such venerable specimen of accient federalism as Mr. Buchanan, may as well put on their hats and start, without waiting for such respectable company. They cannot be accommodated, but must take their leader from among a crowd they have long affected to despise. Let them not, however, feel unhappy at going under any leader. The old Democratic party has met with a change such as is hardly to be found in the nu ations of parties. It has become the conservative party of the country. It has taken up the position of ultra federalism. It has turned its back upon and stoutly resists every liberal or radical idea. It denies the rights of man; it calls the Declaration of Independence tom-foolery; it refuses to recognize State rights; it is all ready with its sedition laws; it utters messages and proclamations against the peaceable proceedings of the people; it threatens to "subdue" the Free States for resisting the extension of Slavery. In a word, its leaders now in power aim at the centralization of all authority in the federal arm, and the entire subjugation of every genuine democratic idea. The doctrines of the Democratic organization to-day are the doctrines of ultra federalism.

The combination, too, of the two great arbitrary forces of the country-the Money power of the North and the Slave power of the South-so long kept asunder by anomalous causes, is now in this change rapidly approaching. Doctrines of political economy, now latent, have prevented an earlier fusion. But this fusion has long been seen to be inevitable by all sagacious observers. The moment the repellant power has subsided, the two forces come together by the laws of a natural attraction. And now we have got the great trading and money interest of the North, the ancient enemy of the Democracy, joining hand in hand with the Slave power to suppress that Democracy, and doing it, too, under the organization of the Demoeratic party itself;

The more arrogant the rule of these two An i Republican forces, the sooner will the Democratic masses arise and crush their power. The consummation is sure to come. Let the small leaders of the hour continue their processes of hooping the boiler, stopping every vent and valve in the great machine they wield; they will all go together into the sky when the inevitable explosion comes. True Democracy will vindicate its intelligence at no remote day in a way that will astonish the traitors to Freedom who now engineer the reactionary movement in this country. There is a power which shall overthrow all thrones and all despotisms, whether they be of Kings or of Oligarchies, whether on the old continent or the new, and that power is the Radical Democracy. Its organization should should begin with the present crisis. J. S. P.

THE CINCINNATI NOMINATION-VANDER-BILT.

From our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 15, 1856.

It is now pretty well conceded, though reluctantly in some quarters, that the Virginia delegation at Cincinnati will go for Gen. Pierce, with a reversionary interest to Mr. Hunter, in the event of the former's defeat. There is a good understanding between the friends of these parties, and though each may ultimately strive to outwit the other, still they are now working in concert, and will pull together, at least for a time. They who sanction this policy have no expectation that Gen. Pierce will be nominated, and acting under that impression they do not sufficiently estimate the influence which their united vote may exert in determining the nomination. If the whole South should apply the same sort of reasoning, it might be discovered, when the Northern allies came to be counted, that the result had been accomplished which was neither desired nor expected. Doubtless the Virginia patriots will discover before the first Monday in June that personal considerations demand sacrifices, which thos of expediency forbid. And in that event they will retreat just as rapidly as they abandoned "Jeems Buchapan" in 1852. The Old Dominion scents the coming breeze afar off, and has always the good sense never to permit principle to interfere with interest. Her abstractions are theoretic in the discussion of political dogmas, but they are emi-nently practical when addressed to the Federal chequer. So far as power can be exerted upon the Cin-

cinnati Convention from this central point, the effort will be to have the "Hard" delegates from New-York excluded. Looking to this consummation, they are already denounced here as affiliating "Know-Nothings," and disorganizers of Demecracy—unworthy of confidence and entitled to no consideration. Indeed, the family jars are becoming quite interesting, and if we can only for once have discretion enough to let them fight clusion to this vindictive warfare.

Schor Robales, the new Mexican Minister, with Mr. Iturbide, his Secretary, had an official inter-view with the Secretary of State this morning, and will be presented to the President formally to-morrow, or the next day. This gentleman was in Washington a year ago, being driven to exile by Santa Anna, and he then made an impression upon all who had the opportunity of contact with h m which is remembered greatly to his advantage. Those who are well qualified to form a judicious opinion, regard him as among the foremost public men of Mexico, and as one yet destined to attain higher honors than that which he now

The mails of the Washington reached here yes terday but brought no despatches from Mr. Dallas Intelligence from private sources was received, however, which indicated a decided reaction in

sentiment among all classes in England, and is mid-to have reached the ministry. These accounts justify the belief that Mr. Marcy's famous desputes justify the belief that Mr. Marcy's famous despatch of the 20th of December will now receive a very different answer from what the temper of the British press and the debates in Parliament foreshadowed a menth or two ago, is probable. And it is quite likely this reply will be communicated by the next or succeeding steamer. The duty of preparing the paper was confided to the permanent Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office, under the supervision of Lord Palmerstan. When completed twill be sent to Paris for Lord Clarendon's signature unless the Peace Conference should in the ture, unless the Peace Conference should, in the mean time adjourn, and he return to London. This latter contingency will depend materially upon circumstances over which he has no control. or there is reason to believe some of the difficulfor there is reason to believe some of the dimenti-ties interposed in concluding the negotiations, are more serious than have been supposed. At best, however, they only involve a question of time. As yet the last attempt of Mr. Vanderbilt has

attracted no better sympathy, or elicited any deeper interest, than the former abortive effort. They hear but do not much heed him. Still, every new development of facts will be properly considered, and if the Government can consistently, in any other aspect of the case than has yet been presented, exercise its good offices he will receive them; but not otherwise. The whole business has been bungled from first to last by the parties interested, and they have only themselves to blame.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

MR. JONES'S SPEECH.

Special Dispatch to The N.Y. Tribuna. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 16, 1856.

Mr. Jones of Iowa was allowed to-day to inter ect a written speech on Kansas affairs, entirely out of order. Mr. Harlan, his colleague, was very anxious to reply to him on the spot, and obtained the floor for that purpose, but was unceremoniously stopped by a motion to adjourn. J. S. P.

CENTRAL AMERICA-DR. KANE.

From Our Own Correspondent WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 16, 1856,

The telegraphic news of the defeat of Walker's forces in Costa Rica creates much sensation here. The Government has no other intelligence than the general account. Previous information of the probability that Costa Rica would receive foreign assistance renders the present statement more plausible. The truth is Walker's forces have been grossly and purposely exaggerated throughout, and he has relied rather on the weakness of the enemy than his own strength. If this disaster be confirmed it will give a practical solution to the difficulties of the Transit Company and may tend to harmonize the Central American question, which was greatly embarrassed by his presence.

After an earnest struggle the resolution reported by Mr. Tyson from the Library Committee for purchasing fifteen thousand copies of Dr. Kane's Arctic Expedition Report, and granting medals to him and his men, was carried through the House, It has now to undergo the ordeal of the Senate, but may be regarded as safe.

The statement that Mr. Bell of Tennessee, was about retiring from the Senate on account of impaired health., was wholly fabricated. He has not been as well in ten years, and his friends hope he is destined for longer and higher service.

FROM WASHINGTON.
Washington, Wednesday, April 16, 1856.
An error was inadvertently made in the telegraphic despatch yesterday relative to Senator Rusk's bill for the transportation of mails between New-York and Southampton. It proposes to open contracts for general competition, and not for the benefit of particular perties.

Gen. Robles to day presented his credentials as Min-ster from Mexico to the President. Expressions of riendship and an earnest desire to preserve peace be-ween the two Republics were mutually interchanged.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE WASHINGTON, April 16, 1856. SENATE..... Washington, april 10, 1850.

The bill proposing to remove from circulation the smaller Mexican and Spanish coins, and establishing their value in receipt for Government dues; also, providing for the coinage of a new description of ceuts,

Mr. SEWARD presented joint resolutions providing that uninhabited islands, lying beyond the maritime jurisdiction of nations, which have been or may here-after be discovered and taken possession of by Ameri-can citizens, whether in the public service or not, shall can critzens, whether in the public service of not, shall become part of the territory of the United States of America, whose jurisdiction over the same shall be asserted and meintained; but the right of property in deposits of guano, or of any valuable natural products of such islands, and of embayed waters thereof, shall be vested in the persons who shall have discovered and taken possession of the same, (provided they shall be citizens of the United States, not engaged in the public service.) their successors, administrators and assigns, with the privilege of entering upon and occupying the grounds and waters for the purpose of preserving, disposing of or taking away said deposits and productions.

Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Bounty Land bill was debated, then laid aside benable Mr. Jones of Iowa to reply to the speech of Mr. Harl n on Kansas affairs.
Mr. JONES addressed the Senate. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The bill allowing a pension of \$20 per month for the relief of a lady in South Carolina who lost her husband and three sons in the Mexican War. The agricultural portion of the Patent-Office Report

The agricultural portion of the Patent-Office Report was received.

Mr. TYSON, from the Library Committee, reported a joint resolution for the purchase of 15,000 copies, at \$5 each, of Kane's Narrative of the Arctic Expedition, for distribution among the Members of Congress, and authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to have appropriate medals struck off and presented to Dr. Kane, his officers and men, expressive of the high esteem in which Congress holds their respective arrives. Passed under the operation of the previous

services. Passed under the operation of the previous ervices. Passed under the operation of the previous question by four majority.

Mr. STANTON moved for a reconsideration of the vote. He said that this system of book publishing was condemned by every intelligent man in the country, and ought not to be tolerated. He did not want to be considered as a way of the majority to be reasonable. hy, and ought for to be tolerated. He had not want his friends who were in the majority to be responsible for such extravagance. In the Presidential election it would stick to them like the poisoned shirt of Nessus. He expected to arraign the Administration, not only for the sins of the Nebraska act for Executive influence.

for the sins of the Nebraska act for Executive influence and bayonets for propagating Slavery, but also or profligate expenditures.

Mt. WALKER culogized Dr. Kane for the hard-hips he had so nobly endured, and for valuable contributions he had furnished to Science.

Mr. KEITT inquired what party Mr. Stanton represented when he introduced his bill of indictment against the Administration. The gentleman from Ohio was a leading member of the Black Republican party. A few months ago they came here asserting the nationleading member of the Black Republican party. After months ago they came here asserting the natiouality of Freedom and the sectionalism of Slavery, making their issues the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, the restoration of the Missouri restriction, and the non-admission of any more Slave States into the Union. They came here boasting a majority, and elected their leader. Stanker Eugens was they dare not now go leader Speaker. Rumor says they dare not now go before the country on those issues. No disreputable dodging, no bolstering up fraud; if the North is Abo-litionized make the issue boldly—no cowardly skulk-

Mr. GIDDINGS appealed to the chivalry of Mr. Critt to give him the floor. Keitt to give him the floor.

Mr. KEITT said he could not, having promised to

renew the motion to lay on the table the motion to re-consider the vote.

Clamorous cries for the question followed, and the question, being put, was decided in the affirmative. Adjourned.

STOCK OF BREADSTUFFS IN THE WEST. ALBANY, Wednesday, April 16, 1856.

The Milicankee Agriculturalist of Saturday pubishes letters giving the stock of WHEAT and FLO Milwaukee, Chicago, and other ports on Lake Michigan, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Rochester, Os-